THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, July 13, 1810. No. 1241.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

PROPOSAL.

A GENTLEMAN, who resides on the Youghagany, a rich settlement, and where a Store would answer an excellent purpose, proposes to any person, living in Pittsburgh, and desirous to form an establishment, to join him, in an assortment of Goods, as he would describe and the produce he would take in payment, such as *Hay, Bacon, Sugar, Butter, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Wax, Iron, Castings, etc.* could be sent here, by water to be disposed of.

He also offers to exchange for Store Goods, Nine Lots in the town of Zeniople, near Harmony, and an improved tract, in Leet's district, four miles from Beaver.

For further particulars, enquire of

THE EDITOR.

July 2, 1810.

Public Warning.

WHEREAS *Henry Balsbaugh, Valentine Balsbaugh*, and *Jacob Smith*, of Dauphin County, and State of Pennsylvania, executed and gave twelve bonds to a certain James Robertson, of Pittsburgh, in state aforesaid, dated the 22 day of April A. D. 1807, each for the sum of 200 dollars, the first whereof payable the first day of April A. D. 1811, and the residue thence yearly untill paid, which bonds were given as part pay for a tract of land the title to which, contrary to the contract of the parties, has been obtained and perfected at great expence and damage to the purchaser.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of the said bonds, as the obligors are determined not to pay the same unless compelled by due course of law.

HENRY BALSBAUGH,
VALENTINE BALSBAUGH,
JACOB SMITH.

Harrisburgh, June 20, 1810.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court of Venango county, will exposed to Sale at the court house in the town of Franklin, on Monday the sixth day of August next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and five in afternoon the following described tract of LAND, situate in French creek township, Venango county, containing 300 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances. There is a grist mill erected on said farm, and in operation, with other buildings; about five acres of good meadow cleared thereon, and lies on each side of Sanday creek, about four miles from Franklin. The lands adjoin the tract on which John Dewoody resides. Due attendance will be given at the time the sale will begin, and the terms thereof made known by John Lowrie, one of the administrators of John Stephens, deceased.

WILLIAM MOORE.
Clerk of the Orphans Court.

July 2, 1810.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS repectfully inform the public that they have commenced business, as

AUCTIONEERS *and* AGENTS.

for the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the countenance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render thir establisment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will insure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Penn Streets, and on an adjoining alley. Their situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual ground rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the Diamond.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

Overstreet's Tobacco.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscribers a quantity of *James H. Overstreet's* prime chewing

TOBACCO.

Purchasers will have liberty of returning to us all that may not be found good.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1810.

Just opened and for Sale at

CRAMER, SPEAR and *EICHBAUM'S* BOOKSTORE

An assortment of elegant *Broadcloths, Kerseymers and Cassinets*, and a variety of coarse Cloths. Also, *Stripe, Check and Chambray cottons, and Cotton Hose*

The above goods are from Col. David Humphrey's mannfactory in Connecticut.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

At their Bookstore, (Franklin Head) *Market Street, Pittsburgh,*

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A general view of the manners, customs and curiosities of Nations, including a geographical description of the Earth. The whole illustrated by fifty four maps and other engravings, in 2 vols. by the *Rev. J. Goldsmith.*

The history of North and South America, from its discovery to the death of Gen. Washington, by *Richard Snowden, Esq.*

Tales of Fashionable Life, 2 vols. by *Miss Edgeworth.*

Campaigns of the armies of France in Prusia, Saxony and Poland translated from the French, by *Samuel Mackey, A M.*

Moore's view of society and manners in France, Switzerland and Germany, 4 vols.

Goldsmiths History of England.

Travels in Turkey, Asia, Minor, Syria and across the *Desart*, into Egypt, during the years 1799, 1800 and 1801. Also through Germany, Holland, *etc.* on the return to England, by *William Wittman, M. D.*

Mackenzie's voyages, 2 vols. with maps.

Memoirs of Marmontel, written by himself, containing his literary and political life, and anecdotes of the principal characters of the eighteenth century. 2 vols.

The *Dictionary* of Merchandize and Nomenclature in all Languages, for the use of Counting Houses.

Tom Jones, 4 vols.

Struggles through life, exemplified in the travels and adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, of Lieut. John Harriot, 2 vols.

Essays to do good addressed to all Christians.

Fordyce's Sermons.

Seneca's Morals.

Chymical Catechism.

Hey's Surgery.

London practice of Physic.

Ferguson's Rome, 3 vols.

Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying Wool and Woollen goods.

Domestic Cookery, by a *Lady.*

Divine Emblems, by *Bunyan.*

Gulliver's travels, 2 vols.

Gay's fables.

The Wanderer of Switzerland, and other pomes, by *James Montgomery.*

Pity's gift or compassion for the animal creation.

Guppy's *Dialogues*, instructive for children.

Goldsmith's view of the Earth.

——*Description* of the character manners and customs of the inhabitants of China, Italy, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Spain, Portugal, France, and Switzerland.

—— of Tartary.

—— of Japan, Kamtschatka, Cochin-China, Siam, Pegu, Pelew Islands and N. Holland

—— West-Indies, Peru, New-Zealand, Easter and Sandwich Islands and Terra del Fuego.

—— of India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia and Turkey.

—— of the North Americans.

—— of the People of Africa.

—— of Holland, Germany, Great-Britain, *Denmark*, Norway, Sweden and Rusia.

Little Islanders.

Cries of Philadelphia.

Original Poems, by Adelaine, in two parts.

E. PENNINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh,

NEAR forty years extensive practice, twelve of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11th month, 1809.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean **LINEN** and **COTTON RAGS.**

To the Millers of the United States.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Congress did on the 21st day of January, 1808, pass the following act:—

An act for the relief of Oliver Evans.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of State, on application in writing by Oliver Evans, to cause letters patent to be made out in the manner and form prescribed by the act entitled, "An Act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," thereby granting to said Oliver Evans, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the full and exclusive righ, and liberty of making, constructing, usingt and vending to be used, his invention, discovery, and improvements in the art of manufacturing flour and meal, and in the several machines, which he has discovered, invented improved, and applied to that purpose: Provided, That no person who may have heretofore paid the said Oliver Evans for license to use his said improvements shall be obliged to renew said license, or be subject to damages for not renewing the same: And provided also, That no person who shall have used the said improvement, or have erected the same for use, before the issuing the said patent, shall be liable to damages therefor.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

January 21, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

That in pursuance of said act, letters patent were made out, and delivered to said Oliver Evans, bearing date January 22d, 1808, granting to him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said improvement; and also of making, constructing, using, &c. all the machines, viz. his improved elevator, his improved conveyer, his improved hopper-boy, his improved drill, and his improved kiln drier.

That under my said patent, my established prices for license to use my said improvements in the manufacture of flour and meal, are as follows, viz.

For either elevating or conveying grain, or elevating and conveying meal, or for cooling the meal, and attending the boulting hoppers, when used separately, fifty dollars for every pair of stones running at the same time; and for any two of the aforesaid parts, used jointly without the other third part, seventy-five dollars for each pair of millstones running at the same time.

And elevating rice in rice mills, fifty dollars; for each elevator for each single mill, and for the use of either of the machines for any other purpose, fifty dollars.

And for the kiln drier, fifty dollars for each pair of millstones, with interest, in each case, from the date of my patent, or from the time of beginning to use the same, until paid.

And for license to use my patented screw mill for breaking and grinding hard substances such as plaster, &c. or Indian corn to be ground with the cob, twenty dollars.

That the circuit court for the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, judges Washington and Peters presiding, did at the last October term, decide a case, and so construed the said act of Congress, as to adjudge that all those who are using my said improvements without license, are liable to damages, until they obtain license.

I do therefore give this public notice, and earnestly request all those in the United States, who are using my said patented improvements, or any of them, without my license, to pay at the above rates, to the Subscriber, or *James I. Rush*, Philadelphia, or to Captain *John Moody*, of Virginia, *Evan Evans*, City of Washington, *Nathaniel Williams*, Esq. Baltimore, *Joseph Evans*, near Newport, Delaware state, *Samuel Nicholson*, Esq. , or to *George Evans*, Pittsburgh, or to any other agent or attorney I may appoint, and who are duly authorised to receive the same, and to grant such licenses only as are subscribed with my sign manual.

Those who refuse or neglect will please excuse me if I in future refuse to expend all my profits in travelling to collect, and should put my demands in the hands of the attornies at law, who will of course send the marshals at the expenee of those who invade my rights.—I will be very thankful to those who shall save me the disagreeable necessity.

OLIVER EVANS.

January 12, 1810.

N. B. From and after the first of January, 1811, *all the above patent rights, will be double the present price.*

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOURNAL

Of a voyage from St. Louis, Louisiana, to the Mandan Village, undertaken by the St. Louis Missouri Fur company, for the purpose of conducting Sheheken, the Mandan Chief, to his nation, and to establish trading houses on the head waters of the Missouri; by Dr. Thomas, Surgeon to the party.

(Concluded from our last.)

On leaving the Platte we take leave of the exuberance of vegetation; a broken country, a sandy soil, course short grass, a dirth of timber, and in fact nothing to console the view but what Providence has kindly given man, viz. Buffaloe, and Deer whose abundance feed and clothe the wretched wanderers of these sterile regions.

From the river Platte to the Maha Village, about 250 miles, we experienced good weather; and on our way we passed the Ioway village, now deserted, and had a view of the Council Bluff. Here Lewis and Clarke had a talk with the Paunies on their ascending the river. This hill or bluff is on the south side, about 50 feet high, without stone to support it from the daily washings, and undermining from the current below; from its top the river and surrounding country can be viewed as far as the eye can reach. A few miles from the bluff the river takes a northerly direction for several miles, and meanders abruptly to the south. Although we ascended twenty miles that day we were not more than 500 yards from the spot we had encamped the evening before. At the commencement of this bend, near the river, on the south side, we observed the hill on which the great Maha chief lies enterred: the Mahas frequently visit his grave and pay him those honours only due to the Deity. His tomb is constantly covered with presents, believing his spirit to rest on the summit of the hill, empowed with the means of dispensing good to his people.

On the 11th of August we arrived at the Village of the last mentioned people. It is situate on a prarie on the south side, 4 miles from the river, resembling at a distance, the stack yard of an extensive farmer, having their huts in the form of a cone, about 15 feet high. Their council house is built in the centre, large enough to contain 300 men; the materials consists of split sticks and pieces of timber; covered with earth. Here we were served with the first dish of dog meat, it is esteemed delicate, and none partake of it but those they wish to honour. These people are very filthy in their dress and food: the former consits of skins, and the latter of the flesh of the animals of that country, with corn, pompions, &c. They had a skirmish with the Souex a few days before we arrived, in which they lost several of their warriors; this nation contains only 4 or 500 men able to bear arms, and are in danger of being exterminated by the Souex, who boast they are able to muster 15,000 men; and these latter people reside on the north side of the Missouri, extending from the neighbourhood of the Richarees to the Mississippi and the North Western Lakes. On our arrival, Shehekeh expressed a wish to visit the village, being invited by the principal chiefs. Having put on an elegant full dress suit of regimentals, with his horse covered with the most showey ornaments, he set out accompanied by thirty Maha chiefs on horse back, in their best dress. The whole nation were lost in astonishment at the plended figure of the Mandan, so much superior to any thing their chiefs could display. Before dinner a council was held with Mr. Chouteau for the purpose of requesting a trader to reside among them, and to beg presents, in which the Mandan preserved the dignity of the superior; indeed Shehekeh's manners would grace any circle; he took great pains to copy the manners of the first characters of the United States whom he was acquainted with.

On the 13th we left the village and a few miles up we met with 3 Souex, who informed us that a party of their nation were waiting for us about 80 miles up the river. Twelve miles further we passed Floyd's river, called after one of the followers of Lewis and Clark, who was buried on an eminence in its neighbourhood; the Indians had mounted a flag over his

grave: on our way we passed several banks of coal with chalk.

On the 18th, we arrived at the Yantans, a branch of the Souex, contained 300 lodges. Their huts were placed on the north bank, and we were saluted in the following manner; 50 warriors arranged themselves on the shore, and discharged their pieces loaded with ball into the water at the bows of the barges. Having brought to near the shore, the officers landed and were carried to the council, by six Indians in Buffaloe robes; in the council their demands were similar to the Maha's. They were given to understand that no trader could be left with them, and they could have no presents. Menace took the place of supplication; the principal chief addressed the gentlemen in nearly the following words. "The Missouri has always ran muddy water, which occasions the white people's refusing our demands, but if it was made to run blood they would be adhered to." The commander of the expedition informed them that the goods did not belong to their great father; they were the sole property of those individuals who were present; that were as able to protect themselves as willing to cultivate the friendship of the Souex. The gentleman conceiving it their interest, established a trading house here. During our stay the chiefs had stationed 6 men to guard the barges from pillage, These people subsist entirely on the Buffaloe, except sometimes a dog. They resemble the Arabs, having no place of residence, following the buffaloe as the seasons change, without any wish or desire to raise corn, or vegetables. They hunt on horseback, armed with bows and short guns. They have their nation parcelled out into tribes, viz. Yantans, Titons, Chians, Punkas, &c. Whether they acknowledge these appellations I am not positive, but rather think they received them from those traders who have been in the habit of visiting them. They are the terror and in fact lordly masters of all their neighbours, claiming tribute (presents) from all other tribes.—Their dress consists of the skins of the deer, elk, buffaloe and beaver, handsomely decorated with porcupine quills. As they remain but a short period in one place, they have very little baggage: a few kettles, their arms and clothing, are prepared in small bundles sufficiently large for a dog to drag along by a sled. These animals are of wolf breed, and know by instinct when the band is in motion: on stripping the huts which are covered with skins, they set up a most piteous howl, and endeavour to escape their intended labour by hiding from their owners.

On the 20th we set out, and the next day passed the Panka river on the north side. A band of the Souex called the Punkas, resort to this river to hunt. A few miles above, the Lukakon, or running water, puts in with the greatest velocity. This river is about 150 yards wide at its mouth, being navigable a considerable distance for small trading boats. Here we met with several bluffs of coal, chalk, pigments, slate, &c. and for the first time observed the goat, prairie dogs, and a number of magpies.

On the 26th we arrived at a camp of the Titons, another band of the Souex, amounting to 100 lodges, where the same transactions took place as at the Yantas, and we promised them a trader, who was left at fort Loisel, on Cedar Island, a few days journey from the village, near White River, a gentle stream which puts in on the south side, about 150 yards wide at its confluence with the Missouri. A few miles farther we got into the Great Bend, which performs a circuit of 40 or 50 miles, and approaches within two miles of the commencement of the circle it forms. From this place to the Richaree villages we had a brisk wind from the right quarter, which enabled us to use the sails every day, We passed several rivers and brooks, which to us were nameless, except the Chien on the south side, on which a branch of the Souex called Chiens reside: it is upwards of 200 yards wide at the mouth.

On the 12th of Sept. we arrived at the villages of the Richarees, who appeared much alarmed, and refused to come to council on that day, or at all, unless hostages were exchanged.

Having agreed with the Rees for an exchange of hostages, their fears were somewhat allayed, and a friendly intercourse took place. In the council they were asked why they had attacked the party on the former expedition under Lieut. Prior: they replied that they were informed by a Frenchman, who resides among them, that the goods and barges were sent to them by their great father the President of the U. States as presents; that Lieut. Prior only gave medals, which they at first accepted, but on discovering that the goods were detained, they stamped on the medals, and attacked the boats; these circumstances together with the solicitations of the aforesaid Frenchman to fire upon the white people, was the cause of the unhappy misunderstanding.

The commander of the expedition, Mr. Pierre Chouteau, demanded the Frenchman; he was informed that he lived with a tribe of their nation called Scions, about 50 miles south; that he was married, and had a family.

On Mr. Chouteau's insisting to have him delivered up, they agreed to send a party of their young men to accompany Mr. C's. detatchment to the village: however, when the party was prepared to set out, they refused to send the escort: so the affair was abandoned for the present.

We found that the Richarees and Mandans were at peace. A party of the latter were on a visit at the village, and were much pleased to see their countrymen (Sheheken) return safe. In the council the Ree's demands were similar to the Souex. They expressed extreme sorrow at the recollection of their own differences with Lieut. Prior; and their profuse hospitality in given corn and meat, evinced their satisfaction at the return of friendly intercourse. Two of principal Souex chiefs, having accompanied us to the village, also made peace with the Rees. However the latter expressed their sentiments very freely of the Souex: they said they only came to beg presents and smoke for horses; that they would pay little attention to their engagements; that they would break the treaty when opportunity offered. Sheheken appeared perfectly at home. He handed the calumet round the council room with all the gravity of an aginal statesman and warrior.

The Richaree towns are built on a handsome prairie, on the south side, about 500 yards, apart, having a small river between, which puts into the Missouri.—Their lodges are built somewhat similar to the Mahas, with the addition of having a covered entrance of 8, 10, or 15 yards. They appear to live much more comfortable than any of the other tribes, having their huts divided into chambers, with a neatness in their construction, which we had not witnessed before. Their corn fields, which border the Missouri, are well fenced, and better cultivated than many farms on the frontiers of the United States. Corn, pumions, simlins, beans, peas, melons, and a variety of other vegetables, are raised in abundance. Tobacco is not forgotten. This plant is much attended to; so much so as to form a considerable article of their trade.

The Rees believe in the existence of a Supreme Being. They also believe in an evil spirit, whom they worship in order to be on good terms with him, as they conceive he has power to spoil their hunts, and destroy their corn and vegetables.—Among the multitude of domestic deities shall mention two kinds. A number of buffaloe heads are fixed on poles, in close and regular order, fantastically painted and decorated with feathers. The other consists of a box filled with small bones, buttons, beads, burnt feathers, and a variety of other trash, which is generally in the possession of their conjuror and doctor. He visits the sick, performs a number of fantasies, such as swallowing knives and arrows, blowing on and rubbing the patient. While this is performing, the miraculous box is hung over the sick. Should these efforts fail in restoring the sick, he is carried to the margin of the river, in view of the Buffaloe heads, where stones are heated, and a place erected over them to lay the patient: he is then covered with buffaloe skins or blankets, and a steam is created by throwing water on the hot stones. A violent perspiration is soon produced, in which state he is thrown into the river. This is the last trial, which if not efficacious, the tormentors cease, and the wretched being is left to his fate.

The women are rather handsome than otherwise. They are treated in the same manner as among the other tribes. All the labours of the field, preparing food, dressing skins and fur, and making clothes for their brutal masters, fall to their lot. The men buy their wives, and consider them as beasts of burden. The men occupy their time in hunting, smoking, and the care of their horses. The company left a small boat with goods to exchange for horses with these people.

On the 14th of September we left the Rees for the Mandan villages. Having a succession of charming weather, I went on shore in several places. The only appearance of fertility is confined to the low grounds along the banks of the river.—On the hills, which in many places approach the shore, I observed in several places the remains of volcanic matter.—Pumice is found in abundance, generally of a purple and brown colour. About half way between the Rees and Mandans, the white bear is first seen. From information on which I received of the hunters, he is double the size of the black bear, and extremely ferocious, being the despotic tyrant of the plains and forests.

On the 21st we arrived at the first Mandan Village. This tribe had separated from the nation, and had removed 30 miles down the river. Sheheken prevailed on them to return and become friends. Here we discovered that he was the only chief of the one village, were we next day arrived. On our approach a salute was fired from the barges, and answered by the village. On raising the American flag, the barges was soon crowded with natives and mutual congratulations took place.

The gentlemen being invited to dine by Sheheken's brother, we found a plentiful supply of provisions. The ladies had prepared a large stew of meat, corn, and vegetables, and our feast was seasoned by genuine hospitality. In the afternoon we prepared to visit the upper towns. An elegant horse was presented to their travelled chief, who had put on his full dress of uniform suit. His horse was not forgot: he displayed considerable taste in dressing him in scarlet and gold laced housings, with a highly mounted bridle and saddle. Thus equipped, we set out accompanied by 30 or 40 of the natives on horseback. The singularity of our reception is worthy of notice. Having rode to the centre of the village, we remained some time before we were invited to enter the house of the chief. I was informed it was the custom on all occasions to stand in the most public place, and wait the invitation of some of the chiefs; otherwise it would be considered a gross violation of etiquette to enter the dwelling house of any one of these people without a formal invitation.

Sheheken's conduct amused us very much. His splendid uniform and horse furniture, his fine figure, his anxiety to appear to advantage, with the contrast when compared with his brother chiefs, who appeared impatient for the presents which they expected to receive from him, were very striking objects.—These articles Sheheken received from the American government, and they had rendered him, in his opinion, the greatest man in his country. It was expected by his people that he would be pretty liberal in the distribution of some of his valuables. However, their hopes were vain: Sheheken was as anxious to retain his property, as they were to receive it. Murmurs took the place of mirth, and on our departure from the village, his popularity was on the decline.

A few miles above the upper villages the principal trading house was built; and the hunting parties amounting in all to about 100 men, set out for the three forks of the Missouri.

Information was received here, that the Blackfoot Indians, who reside at the foot of the mountains, were hostile; that the British had factories all over the country, and had impelled them to cut off Mr. Manuel Lisa's party. One of the survivors, of the name of Coulter, who had accompanied Lewis and Clark, says, that he, in company with another was fired on by these Indians; that his companion, who made resistance, was killed; that his canoe, cloathing, furs, traps and arms were taken from him, and when expecting to receive the same fate of his comrade, he was ordered to run off as fast as possible; which he coldly complied with. Observing one of their young men following at full speed, armed with a spear, he pushed on to some distance, endeavouring to save his life. In a few minutes the savage was near enough to pitch his spear, which he poisoned, and threw with such violence as to break the handle and miss the object. Coulter became the assailant, turned on the Indian and put him to death with the broken spear. Naked and tired he crept to the river, where he hid in a beaver dam from the band who had followed to revenge the death of their companion. Having observed the departure of the enemy, he left the river and came to the Gros Ventres, a tribe of the Mandans, a journey of nine days, without even mowkasons to protect him from the prickly pear, which covered the country, subsisting on such berries as providence threw in his way.

On our return to the Rees villages we found that the Souex had killed some of their people, which they unaccountably blamed us for; and being privately informed they intended us mischief, we set out in the night, ordering the men to sleep on board Unfortunately two of the hands, one of the name of Aaron Whitney, a native of Massachusetts, went into the village, contrary to orders, and were left behind. We arrived at St. Louis in 40 days from the Company's trading-house above the Gros Ventres, without any other accident.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

The Spanish papers received by the London Trader, are replete with official advices of skirmishes with the French, in which the Patriots appear always to have had the advantage.

At Villafrana in Catalonia, a regiment of 900 infantry and 20 horse were attacked by Brigadier Juan Caro, who forced them to take shelter in the barracks at the entrance of the town, where after a resistance of two hours, they surrendered with very considerable loss in killed; amongst the few wounded on the side of the Patriots, was the Commander Don Juan Caro, who was in consequence obliged to surrender the command to Don Pervasio Pasca, Colonel of Cavalry, who on the 3d of May, followed up their successess by attacking a flying column of the enemy between Espanaguira and Abrera, of which they took 500 prisoners, and left 400 killed and wounded on the field of battle, the remainder of the column which consisted of 1200 men were dispersed, and only two hundred got to Barcelona, of which 50 only were armed. Proud of the success he obtained over the enemy at Villafranca and Espanaguira, the Marquis de Campo Verde determined to follow it up and attack the enemy at Manresa, which was recently under the direction of Brigadier Don Francisco Mitor, who succeeded in routing them from their position at Manresa, and pursued them in their flight to Barcelona as far as Sabadel, where, attacking them with the bayonet, he completely finished them—the result of this action was 500 killed, among which were twelve officers and a woman of the General's family—299 prisoners including two women, ten officers, three surgeons and the Physician of the army. General Savery escaped with two wounds, after having his horse killed under him.

The report adds, that the great numbers of killed is owing to their having given no quarters in consequence of the treachery of the enemy, who having surrendered twice, on the patriots coming up received them with a close fire.

Cadiz, May 3—Yesterday the patriots of Madrid, who had fled to Cadiz and the Island of Leon for refuge, celebrated with solemn honors in the Carmelite church, the remembrance of their illustrious fellow citizens, who on that day two years, fell victims to the cruelty of the French, and their own zeal for the liberty of the Nation. The assemblage of the Ministry, the members of the Diplomatic body, the Grandees, Magistrates, Generals, Spanish and English, both of sea and land, and the numerous officers of the three allied nations, Spain, England and Portugal—the martial appearance of the troops, the view of the harbour and opposite shore, crowded with innumerable vessels—all conspired to render the scenery grand, which was heightened by the arrival the same morning of the two ships of the line, the Algeziras and Asia, from Vera Curz, and the Caraccas, bringing with them 7 millions of dollars and 4000 joes, sent to our succour by our brethren in America.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of August next, the following described property, to wit:

Sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in Versailes township, on the bank of the Youghagany river, one mile above M'Kee's Port, has a small cabbin erected thereon, and about eighteen acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samual Peobles, and others. Taken in execution as property of John M'Millan.

Lots No. 425 and 426, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded northwardly by Sixth Street, southeastwardly by Grant Street, southwardly by Virgin alley and northwardly by Lot No. 427. Taken in execution as property of John D. Littleford.

And by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to sale at the same time and place. Two Hundred acres of land in Moon township, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Aaron Eaton, Robert Lowrey and others, on which is erected two small cabbins. Taken in execution as the property of James Lowrey.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less. in Deer township, on which is erected a cabin and cabbin stable, and about fifty acres cleared, bounded on the north by land of John Boyd, on the west by James Shaw and Benjamin Day, and on the south by Depreciation Land. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Coe.

All to be Sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, July 11, 1810.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, July 13, 1810.

It is said that the administration conceive they are authorised by law to take active and efficient measures against the French, without the intervention of Congress: and that the attorney general was every day expected at Washington city, whose opinion is to be received on the subject.

Theodore Count Pahlen, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United States from his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has been presented to the President of the United States, to whom he delivered his letters of credence. Count Pahlen is accompanied by Mr. Poletica as counsellor of legation, Mr. Ivanoff as secretary of legation, and Count Nicholas Pahlen attached to the legation.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

J'appelle un chat, un chat, et Rolet un fripon
BOILEAU.

I DID not suppose that the ideas of Florian respecting a literary institution would be seriously opposed; I am deceived; JUNIUS has entered the Lists, and thrown down his glove.

I cannot pay this writer the same compliment, that his namesake did to Sir W. Draper; I cannot say that an academical education has given him an unlimited command, over the most beautiful figures of Speech; indeed there is nothing in his piece, that elicits a moment's notice, from its point or importance, nor would he have received this notice, if he had not foolishly tortured Florian's observations into a personal application, and taken it to himself; this is to be regretted, for I can assure Junius that in Florian

"*Nothing more was meant, than met the eye;*"

however, as he has thrust himself forward, with none of the attributes of his great prototype, but the name, he must take the consequences; I refer him to his own *happily* chosen motto.* He avows his former connection with the seminary of this place; this confession may give an air to his remarks, that their intrinsic merit would in vain aspire to; and it is this alone that induces me to take the trouble of correcting some of his constructions and rectifying some of his mistakes.

The object of Florian, (and it was expressed as plainly as words could express it,) was to suggest the necessity of affording a more extensive field, for the employment of a boy's mind, at an academy than what is comprised in the study of a few classics—he dwelt upon the advantages of acquiring a correct knowledge of the English language, of Geography, of the rudiments of History, of the Mathematicks, and of Mythology; to accomplish this, he proposed a plan, which he thought no man of education could oppose; he recommended the devoting one half hour to reading every morning; he advised a division of the week; three days for the classics; the other three for Geography, history, &c.—at the discretion of the teacher; Junius dissents from this plan; with what ability, let his readers judge.

He begins by a touch at Florian's motto;§ a very slight one though; he was very modest here; possibly the Horatian charity at that moment tempered the severity of the critic.

———*Non ego paucis*
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavet natura.

Or peradventure it struck Junius, on second thoughts, that he had seen similar liberties taken with motto's by many *tolerable* essayists in England, such as Addison, Goldsmith, Johnston, *et hoc genus omne*—be this as it may Florian no doubt feels grateful at being let off so easy, and also for the information that Horace did not mean to apply his remark to "boys *rendering* sentences to their masters."

In the second paragraph he mentions the "parot-like method of learning a langu age "by committing to memory, recom- "mended by Florian;" miserable must be the intellects, or illiberal the construction, which can squeeze this meaning from Florian; Florian never thought of this as a method† of learning a language; he merely mentioned it as an occasional task at home, in order to impress more forcibly the beauties of an author, on the mind, and to improve the memory; this is the practice in every polite seminary, and common sense and taste sanction it; indeed the construction of Junius is so absurd, that I at first doubted his being serious; but he quickly removes all doubt, by gravely telling us in the beginning of the next paragraph, that he means to give us another touch of it, elsewhere; allons!

He next insists that "if a boy understands Latin and Greek *as well* as English" he will by and by, *multos post annos*, when his judgment is matured, be able to relish the Roman and Greek authors; who doubts it pray? all Florian wishes, is that a youth may pay some attention to the English language in order to be able to speak elegantly and to translate, or render‡ (as Junius calls it) into *tolerable* English, the beauties he may relish—Junius seems to think that this is unnecessary, and that style will come with time, by intuition I suppose—Addison and the author* of the Wealth of Nations did not acquire their *manner* in this way, whatever Junius may have done.

In the fifth paragraph Junius has totally mistaken the meaning of *vulgarism*; Florian did not by this expression allude to the blackguard colloquy of the street or stable, but to that want of taste and elegance in phraseology, which every critic has denominated vulgarity; with due deference to Junius, this oftener arises from negligent habits at school, than from any association out of it; if it were necessary I could cite numerous examples.§

In the next place, Junius expresses "his surprize that Florian should suppose "that a boy reading Cæsar, should there- "fore be acquainted with the Roman his- "tory"—and why are you surprised gentle Junius? Florian knew as well you what is contained in Cæsar's commentaries; but Florian did suppose, and so must every man of common sense, that no boy reading Cæsar, should be ignorant of the Roman history, so interesting a part of which is contained in this General's foreign wars; surely Florian did not insinuate that Cæsar wrote the whole Roman history; he only meant that before or while he was reading, the student ought to be informed who this Cæsar was, whence he came, and whether he was a Roman, a Hun, or a Goth; this information relative to so fine a writer, and accomplished a soldier might chance to be very agreeable, and give the scholars as much satisfaction as getting over his bridge with safety—this impression of Junius is so outrageously preposterous that I can not believe the good man had the full enjoyment of his intellects at the moment; and I am confirmed in this idea by the stroke of wit that follows; "he supposed Florian mistook Ovid for Cæsar"—this is truly a happy hit and his comprehension must have been so offuscated by its brilliancy as to render his percertive faculties very obstuse on any other point—ah Junius! Junius! however Florian may have mistaken Ovid for Cæsar, I am sure no body will ever mistake you for a Wag; "*But‡ gentle dullnes ever loves a joke.*"

Now comes what he treatened us with just now; he tells us that Florians method of learning Latin and Greek is to spend three days a week in committing to memory striking passages; now if Florian did say so, I did not understand him; Junius must have more talent in extracting meaning that I have; *Davus, non Oedipus sum*; but if I understand plain English, Florian says that three days are to be devoted to the Languages and Gramar, at the same time he recommends the practice of committing to memory passages by way of making a more lasting impression—but it is waste of time to answer such stuff as this; it is in the true spirit of dullness, which

"*Running‡ round the circle, finds it square.*"

He continues, by substituting Arithmetic for the Pantheon and refers the student to the end of a Dictionary for mythological knowledge! what a book, to explain is this, the rites of the heathen church! *Risum teneatis*—I thought Florian had said enough about Arithmetic, when he spoke of the Mathematics; as for committing the Pantheon to memory, it was never dreamt of by Florian; but every scholar of taste will acknowledge the propriety of making it an important and separate study, not under the contracted school-boy construction of Junius, but by attentively reading, understanding, and applying it;* this is what Florian meant, and what he said—Junius then postpones the other studies, as not fit for *childhood*, as he calls it; I do not know what period he affixes this name to; Florian spoke of youth over fourteen, at which time childhood ceases and the youth's mind is capable of becoming perfectly versed in all the studies he recommends—in the next sentence however Junius gets into a dilemma; he declares that these studies are not calculated for childhood, and immediately after, says that boys (in their childhood) will attend better to thees studies at home—"if they have reflection"—this is too bad; they are too young to attend to Geography, History, &c. under the directions of a master, yet they will study them to advantage at home—*credat judæus!* this I confess, is far beyond my comprehension; but I can tell Junius, that there are some smart boys, without reflection, and very dull dogs with it, he is therefore rather despotic in condemning all the former, pell-mell to the plough—by this rule the constellation of genius would have been deprived of many, brilliant luminaries which have shone with unrivalled lustre, as stars of the first magnitude; and the world would have been more pestered that it is, with the inanities of dullness: he then clinches his position with a Proverb—*Equovis ligno, non fit mercurius*—I felicitate him on his talent, in this way, Sancho himself could not have done it better; I have been in the habit of doubting the correctness of this apothegm; but thanks to Junius, all doubts are removed; he has furnished a striking elucidation of its truth.

Junius concludes his observations in strict conformity to Horatian rules;

———*Servetur ad imum*
Qualis ab inc pto processerit, et sibi constet.

he began by an absurdity and concludes with one; he speaks of the novelty of Florian's plan; this is an egregious mistake; his plan is not novel, but is practised in every seminary of eminence in Europe and in the United States, with a few exceptions—and it is the plan which was adopted in the Pittsburgh Academy some, time since, by a§ Gentleman of this place who as an accomplished teacher and polite classical scholar, is surpassed by none in Pennsylvania; Florian studied with him, and the pleasing, benevolent, instructive manner of the teacher will ever remain fresh, on the memory of the student.

PHILO-FLORIAN.

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* *I call no man or fool or ass*
'Tis his own conscience holds the glass.

§ *Poor Mrs. Ratcliffe! if Junius were to judge you in vain would the Lay Preacher have praised your taste in quotation!*

† *Dufief however and some others are making many proselytes to this method.*

‡ *This* beautiful *phrase appears to be a great favorite of Junius.*—Decies repetita placebit.

* *Mr. Smith tells us he acquired his style by close attention to the best models, and by constantly copying them.*

§ *We are frequently shocked with such words as "appearingly" despiseably &c. not to mention "rendering sentences" and a thousand others.*

† *Dunciad.*

‡ *Dunciad.*

COMMUNICATION.

On the 29th of June, Gideon Grainger, Esq. Postmaster General, passed through this town, on his return to the seat of government. During his stay he visited the different manufactories at this place, and expressed himself highly pleased with the progress made by them all, but particularly with the glass-cutting of Mr. Eichbaum, which he was pleased to say was equal to any he had ever seen.

Three Cents and a Basket of Shavings Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Friday the 6th of July, inst. an apprentice to the Cabinet-making business named JOHN M'FARLANE, between 4 and 5 feet high, about 18 years of age; had on a corded round-about jacket, corded pantaloons, a striped jean jacket, wool hat, and shoes. The above reward will be paid to whoever delivers said boy to the subscriber, but no charges.

JAMES M'GEE.

July 12, 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Ohio township, Allegheny county, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, a *Black HORSE*, 15 hands high, 4 years old, one hind foot white, shod all round, and has a small star in his forehead;—also a *Bay HORSE*, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, has a blaze in his face, and short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take away.

JOHN WHITE.

July 7th 1810.

Pittsburgh Light Cavalry.

AN Election of Officers will be held at Mr. Ball's Tavern, in the Diamond, on Saturday next, the 14th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL COCHRAN,
Brigade Inspector.

12th July, 1810.

THE ROYAL TIGER,

OF ASIA.

WILL be exhibited at the House of *Mr. Jacob C. Hofer*, Sign of the Indian Queen, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of July, from 7 o'clock in the morning until sun down.

This curious animal lately imported from Asia, is the only one on the Continent. He is nine feet in length, and three and a half feet high. He is much larger and much more beautiful than the Lion. Those who wish to gratify themselves by seeing this Animal, will call soon, as he will stay in town but two days.—Admittance 25 cents—Children half price.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Mercer county, Neshannock township, on the road leading from Mercer to New-Castle, in May last, a *Brown MARE*, about 15 hands high, 4 years old last Spring, much saddle marked on both sides of the back, and a small lump on one of her hind legs, below the ham, and a white stripe between the pastern joint and the hoof on the fore leg, a small star in her forehead, a natural trotter; when she strayed away she had a bell on and a choke yoke. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver her to the subscriber, or inform him, where she can be had.

JOHN BLAIR.

July 6, 1810.

One or Two Journeymen,

COPPER-SMITHS AND TIN-PLATE WORKERS,

can have employ at the *Widow HAMSHER's* Copper-Smith's Shop, in Fourth Street, *Pittsburgh.*

July 11, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the firm of LOWRIE and ADKINS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes, debts, &c. remain in the hands of M. B. Lowrie, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts relative to said firm.

M. B LOWRIE,
JAMES ADKINS.

Chautauque, July 4, 1810.

N. B. *M B. Lowrie* still continues his mercantile business at the head of Chatauque Lake, where he will give prompt and punctual attention to the orders and instructions of his friends and others, who intrust him with Goods, Wares, Accounts, &c. on commission.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I HAVE been induced (from no improper motives) to offer myself as a candidate for the office of *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing General Election.—Should the citizens of Allegheny county consider me worthy of that office, and adequate to the discharge of its important duties, their suffrages will confer a favour on their fellow citizen.

WILLIAM STEELE.

June 25, 1810. tf.

July 1st, 1809, a Stray taken

and entered with me a *brown MARE*, 10 or 11 years old, with a bell on, a leather collar and buckle, 14 hands high; *Also*, another stray taken up and entered with me a small *black HORSE*, July 18, 1809, with a star and snip, in his face, both hind feet white, 9 or 10 years old, and has had the pole evil. Both will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 28th of July 1810, at the house of the subscriber in Butler county, on the road leading from Butler to Pittsburgh.

DAVID SUTTON,
Wood Ranger.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale at his Wholesale Store in Third Street near Market Street, the following Articles, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

10 barrels tanners oil
15 do. flaxseed oil
100 Spanish hides
A quantity best quality Spanish soal leather
A large supply best Juniata barr iron
Ferree's best powder
Cordage of all kinds, of a superior quality, manufactured at Harmony.
Wrapping paper
And a general assortment of Merchandize.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1810. tf

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shellac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Verditer, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

IS just opening an elegant and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

Next door to the Sign of the Globe, Market Street, near Second Street; amongst which are the following Articles:

Superfine cloths assorted colours
Pelice do. a new kind
Cotton cassimers
Nankeens, blue and yellow
Striped cottons
shirting muslins 7-8 and 4-4
Silks, sattins, ginghams
Calicoes & fancy muslins.

A great variety of

Ladies Morrocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers,

Do. Childrens,

Cotton and silk shawls
Fancy handkerchiefs
Looking glasses
Waiters
Cotton cards
Ladies and gentlemens whips

A variety of *Sadlery, Cutlery,, Hardware, Queensware* and

GROCERIES,

comprising a neat and GENERAL ASSORTMENT, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash, or approved of country produce.

India Muslins

Cheap by the piece.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1810.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers. quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh. April 12, 1809.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THIS day is desolved by mutual consent, the partnership of *M'Allister and Lutgen;* all persons indebted to, or having demads against the late firm, are requested to come to their old stand in the Diamond, and settle their accounts on or before the 20th day of July next, where one or both of the parties will attend.

JAMES M'ALLISTER.
HENRY LUTGEN.

Pittsburgh, June 18th, 1810.

N. B. Grateful for past favours bestowed on him by his friends and the public, the subscriber again solicits their patronage, and offers his services at the former stand, where he proposes keeping a constant supply of Cut nails, Brads, and Sprigs of every description.

HENRY LUTGEN.

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers,

100 Bales first rate Tennessee

Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre, which

they offer very low for cash, or negociable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

REMOVAL.

The Agency for the Sale of *Lee's Patent* and *Family Medicines*, is removed from Zadok Cramer's, to

WILLIAM B. FOSTER & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, for Pittsburgh, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Where only can be procured the
ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared by MICHAEL LEE and Co

WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the United States for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penury) have been intruded on the public, seen for a day, and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while *our* remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard

So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsy, sprains, *ect. ect.*

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, *ect*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring-worms, tetters, *ect.*

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those Medicines having come into general use, they are frequently purchased not only by druggists, but by country store-keepers to sell again; in order, that the purchasers may be confident they have the original *genuine* medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe, that every article of medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors,

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee and Son.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 253, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Anthony Beelen,

Is just opening at his *Old Stand*, in Front Street, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of all descriptions, unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, 2d April, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.